

## RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the Monetary Conference at Indianapolis.

Many Propositions Presented From Different Parts of the Country.

Nearly All Plans Contain in Some Form the Gold Standard, Denunciation of Fiat Money, Retirement of Greenbacks and Banks to Issue Notes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—The monetary convention was late in beginning its second day's work. The committee on resolutions got together at 9 o'clock at the Denison and began considering the 196 propositions which were offered at Tuesday night's session. Mr. H. H. Hanna was elected chairman of the committee. Nearly all the suggested plans contained in some form the gold standard, denunciation of fiat money, proposals that the greenbacks be retired and that national banks be permitted to issue notes to the full amount of bonds held.

At 10:30 the convention was called to order by Chairman Patterson, and a multitude more of plans for the revision of the country's financial system was brought to the front.

Charles E. Adams, president of the Massachusetts state board of trade, offered a resolution recommending the organization by states of business men in order to expedite similar conventions in the future.

E. C. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn., advocated a tariff law sufficient to yield a revenue of \$650,000,000 and the gradual retirement of the greenbacks and other government indebtedness at the rate of at least \$100,000 per year.

Representative C. N. Fowler, of New Jersey, a member of the house committee on banking and currency, was asked to speak. He asserted that President Cleveland's declaration that the last resources of the government should be exhausted in the effort to sustain the credit of the nation, alone stayed the flood that was hurrying the country on to a depreciated standard.

Elbert W. Perry, of Galesburg, Ill., offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that the currency and banking laws should be so amended as to secure, first, an elastic currency; second, safety without a bond issue; third, the security of depositors; fourth, protection of stockholders against dishonest officials; fifth, the retirement of paper currency; sixth, a non-partisan finance committee to suggest to congress desirable changes as the necessity for them develops.

Brief addresses were made by Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, E. C. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn., and then the committee on resolutions, not having fulfilled the expectation of an early report, the convention took a recess until 4:30 o'clock.

The convention reconvened at 4:30 and adopted a declaration of what legislation in its opinion is needed upon the subject by a practically unanimous vote. This declaration included a demand for the maintenance of the gold standard and the retirement of the demand obligations of the government. Accompanying this was a proposition for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report by bill or otherwise upon the evils and remedies of the currency system. This was the unanimous conclusion of the committee on resolutions, and the recommendations of the committee were affirmed by the substantially unanimous vote of the convention. This was not secured, however, without much opposition and an exceedingly animated debate. Following are the resolutions as adopted:

First, that the present gold standard should be maintained.

Second, that steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, and so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business interests of the country, and that until such retirement provision should be made for a separation of the revenue and note issue departments of the treasury.

Third, that a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country, and a safe and elastic circulation and especially with a view of securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof.

Resolved, that 15 members of this convention be appointed by the chairman to act as an executive committee while this convention is not in session, with full powers of this convention. The executive committee shall have the power to increase its membership by any number not exceeding 45, and five members thereof shall at all times constitute a quorum of said committee.

The special committee shall have special charge of the solicitation, receipt and disbursement of contributions, voluntarily made for all purposes, shall have power to call this convention together again when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and said committee shall continue in office with power to fill vacancies until discharged at a future meeting of the convention.

Resolved, that it shall be the duty of this executive committee to endeavor to procure at the special session of congress, which it is understood will be called in March next, legislation calling for the appointment of a monetary commission by the president to consider the entire question and to report to congress at the earliest day possible.

Or failing to secure the above legislation they are hereby authorized and empowered to select a commission of 11 members, according to the rules and plans set forth in the suggestions submitted to the convention by Mr. Hanna, of Indianapolis, as follows:

Article 1. The commission shall consist of 11 members, to be named by the executive committee appointed by this convention. The executive committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the commission as they may occur.

Article 2. The first meeting of the commission shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the executive committee of this convention in a call to be issued thereafter, and, at such meeting, the commission shall organize by the election of such officers and the adoption of such rules and by-laws for its own government as may be agreed by a majority of its members, and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws subject to these articles.

Article 3. All rules and by-laws of the commission and all its proceedings shall be directed towards the accomplishment of the objects of its creation, which is to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and

needs of this country, and all relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist, and the remedies therefor, and no limits placed upon the scope of such inquiry or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sum set apart for such purpose by the executive committee.

Article 4. The executive committee of this convention shall use so much of the voluntary contributions made to it as may be available for that purpose to defray all necessary expenses of the commission, and shall notify the commission from time to time of the amount so available, in order that it may regulate its expenditures accordingly, and no liability shall attach to said committee or this convention beyond the amount so certified.

Article 5. When the labors of this commission have been completed as far as practicable, the executive committee, if it deems it advisable, shall issue a call to bring this convention together again at a time and place designated in such call; and at the meeting so convened the commission shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present to the same to this convention, and its members for action; and if legislation is deemed advisable shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills providing for such legislation.

Resolved, That all resolutions and communications as to methods of currency reform which have been presented to this convention be referred to such commission when formed.

## EXTRADITION TREATIES

With Argentina and the Orange Republic Considered in the Senate—Important Business in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—The first two hours of Wednesday's session was spent behind closed doors, in the consideration of extradition treaties (the extradition of the Argentine and the Orange Republic) and the remainder of the day was occupied in the delivery of a speech by Mr. Bacon (dem. Ga.) on the question whether the recognition of a new power was an executive or a legislative act. His contention was that it was a legislative function; one exclusively for determination by congress. A bill appointing the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and the attorney general a commission to settle the debt of the Pacific railroads to the government was introduced by Mr. Gear (rep. La.), chairman of the committee of Pacific railroads, and was referred to the committee.

HOUSE.—The house spent the day on the calendar and passed a number of minor bills by unanimous consent. The bill providing that oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products shall be subject to the laws of the state or territory into which they are transported, was sprung unexpectedly. Strong opposition developed at once, with the result that after a long wrangle a demand for the previous question on the passage of the bill was voted down by a narrow majority. The house then adjourned.

## THE REMAINS

Of Poor Nellie Stepp Found in a Creek Covered With Stones.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.—The body of Nellie Stepp, the murdered colored girl, was found on Washington Crutchfield's farm Wednesday, by Officer Phyllis, who made the search after securing new directions from Murderer Taylor Wednesday morning.

The body was found lying face downward in a rivulet of running water, with large stones placed carefully on top of it, and would never have been discovered had Taylor not confessed. Coroner Dehoney went at once to the scene, summoned a jury and examined all the witnesses. The testimony developed the fact that the girl had not been seen since November 21, instead of Christmas night, and Taylor was with her when last seen, and consequently she has been dead 53 days, or else Taylor kept her a prisoner several days in the deserted cabin, where he sometimes slept. The body was fairly well preserved, and no cuts or bullet holes could be found. She had on no shoes or stockings and no garments except a shirt waist, a short jacket and a badly torn undershirt. Her corset, shoes and stockings had previously been found in the deserted cabin by the girl's grandmother, and Wednesday her skirt and some bloody bed clothing were found hidden away in the cabin. All those present at the inquest Wednesday afternoon believe that the bloody bed clothes prove conclusively that Taylor took the girl to the cabin, committed the criminal assault, and then choked or smothered her to death.

## Kyle's Chance for Senator.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 14.—The senatorial situation has become more complicated and the principal fight is apparently narrowing down to Kyle and Loucks. The friends of each of these candidates claim that their man is in the lead. From a conservative estimate it is believed now that Kyle's entire strength is something more than that of any one of his opponents, but he is far from having a majority.

## Whipping Post to Be Abolished.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—The committee on judiciary in the constitutional convention decided to recommend the abolishment of the whipping post as a means of punishment for petty criminals, and the committee will take such action in a few days. The whipping post has been in vogue in Delaware for more than 100 years.

## Consul Attacked.

BANGKOK, Jan. 14.—Siamese soldiers assaulted the American vice consul, E. V. Kellett, without any provocation, according to affidavits by European witnesses. Siam ignores the protest of the United States minister resident and Consul General John Barrett. No American gunboat has been here for five years.

## Terrible Weather on the Ocean.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The British steamer Daylight, from Philadelphia for Cork, and the British steamer Ethiopia, from New York for Glasgow, have arrived here. Both report having experienced terrible weather, in which the Ethiopia had her wheel and companion smashed.

## Payne for Postmaster General.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Well-known politicians declared Wednesday that, notwithstanding all the denials, Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, has been agreed upon as the postmaster general. Factional fights in his own state will not be allowed to interfere with the appointment.

## West Virginia Legislature.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 14.—The legislature of West Virginia went into session at noon Wednesday with a republican majority in each branch. All the caucus nominees of Tuesday night were elected.

## WOOL GROWERS

Of Ohio Disagree in Regard to Tariff Protection.

Resolutions Reported Demanding the Restoration of Protection on Wool.

An Amendment Endorsing the Dingley Bill Passed—If the Incoming Administration Does Nothing for Farmers Ohio Will Go for Free Silver.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—For the first time the Ohio Wool Growers' association in its meeting Wednesday was not unanimous regarding tariff protection. The resolutions reported from the committee sets forth that the removal of the tariff on wool had ruined the sheep raising business and demanded the restoration of protection.

They did not endorse the Dingley bill now before the ways and means committee of the house. Judge Wm. Lawrence, president of the association, moved to amend by inserting an endorsement of the Dingley bill. It was developed in the discussion that followed that the committee thought the bill too radical and would not report the resolutions with the endorsement in them. The amendment offered by Judge Lawrence was finally adopted on a weak vote. In the course of his remarks Judge Lawrence said if the incoming administration did not do something for the farmer, Ohio would go for free silver four years hence.

The preamble declares that the severest blow ever dealt the agricultural interest of the United States was inflicted by the tariff of 1894, and the most disastrous of all was the placing of wool on the free list, this action depreciating the American flocks one-third, reducing the price of wool 50 per cent, and causing a loss to the wool growers in three years of over one hundred and seventy-five million dollars; that it is fast eliminating the most important branch of industry from the farmer and farm laborers as well as others who must draw their support from agricultural industries; and that it is the first and highest duty of the incoming administration to revise the tariff at the earliest possible moment. The resolutions demand that such duty as will fully restore the industry be put upon wool, and the new tariff act should contain a clause providing for additional duties on wool and woolsens in bonded warehouses or imported after March 5, 1897, and declaring against ad valorem duties as inequitable.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION

May Abolish the Mine Journal—It Is Running Behind.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The United Mine Workers' association was in session but a short time Wednesday morning and nothing was done, the committee not being ready to report.

The convention met again at 1 p. m. Two important resolutions have been prepared, one ordering the United Mine Workers' Journal, which is running behind, abolished, and the other to break up the so-called self-abnegation society, to which all the state and national officers belong, and through which they obtain membership in the Knights of Labor.

A resolution declaring in favor of a wage scale for the whole district covered by the organization and not by states or sub-districts was adopted. The following scale committee has been appointed: Patrick Dolan and Paul Trimmer, Pennsylvania; W. T. Evans and T. H. Lewis, Ohio; G. W. Knight and T. L. Kennedy, Indiana; James Carson and J. O. Connor, Illinois; and Jerry Meade, West Virginia.

## CUBAN WAR

May Soon Come to an End—Spain Offers Terms to the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The World publishes a dispatch from Washington, saying:

The agreement between the United States and Spain regarding the terms to be granted to the Cuban insurgents was practically concluded Wednesday. It is neither a treaty nor a diplomatic memorandum.

It is a compact or agreement between the United States and Spain, upon the terms that Spain is willing to grant the insurgents. It provides for capitulation and pardon of the insurgents, for whom Gen. Gomez is expected to sign the treaty.

There are to be three parties to the agreement. The United States does not act as representative of the insurgents. There are still some minor details to be arranged, and these may occupy at least ten days more. By the end of January, however, the terms will be complete. They will then be laid before congress in a special message from President Cleveland. Simultaneously they will be promulgated in Madrid and Havana.

## The Delegates Visit the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—The delegates to the monetary convention here Wednesday, who accepted the invitation to visit the senate at the state house, were received with much consideration. Senator Shively presided, and introduced President Patterson and Messrs. Thrasher, of Ohio, and Wharton, of Pennsylvania, who briefly addressed the senators. With a short speech of welcome by Gov. Mount, the proceedings closed.

## Fire at Chagrin Falls.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—Word has just reached this city that the entire town of Chagrin Falls, 30 miles distant, is being destroyed by fire. The town is totally without fire fighting machinery. All telegraph and telephone wires have been put down by the fire.

## Four Men Killed in a Mine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 14.—Four men were killed at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.'s Wadesville shaft Wednesday morning by the breaking of a rope used in hoisting and lowering a cage.

## CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From All Parts of the World by Telegraph.

The Paris newspapers express satisfaction at the appointment of Count Muraviev as Russian minister of foreign affairs.

The White Swan Milling & Mining Co., Des Moines, Ia., assigned Wednesday. Its mines are at Baker City, Ore. The company has \$1,000,000 authorized capital.

Both houses of the California legislature met in joint session Wednesday and cast the formal ballot electing George C. Perkins United States senator. The proceedings were very brief.

Dr. Richard C. Flower, insolvent debtor, filed a schedule Wednesday. His liabilities aggregate \$273,000. His assets consist of real estate and a large number of shares of various stocks and bonds of uncertain value.

Cornelius Horrington and John Richardson, two flashy dressed young colored men, were arrested at Alton, Ill., Wednesday night for passing spurious \$5 gold pieces. It is believed they belong to the gang recently operating in St. Louis.

In the Missouri senate Wednesday morning a joint resolution was adopted providing that an invitation be given Hon. W. J. Bryan to visit Jefferson City and deliver an address before the legislature. The house also adopted the resolution.

John Seer, a cripple, was burned to death at his home on Jones avenue, Pittsburgh. Lizzie Robinson, aged 60 years, was so badly injured that she can not recover. Seer was pinned in by the flames and by reason of his distorted limbs, was unable to escape.

Wm. R. Griffith, of Kentucky, chief of the finance division of the post office department at Washington, has resigned and will be succeeded by Albert V. Bingham, of Michigan, formerly chief of that division, but who was reduced at the incoming of this administration.

A wreck occurred on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railway at Scioto, ten miles west of Bushnell, Ill., at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. The engine, mail, baggage and two passenger coaches were piled in a heap. The engineer was killed, the baggage man and five or six passengers badly injured.

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and a resident of Washington City for a number of years past, has renounced allegiance to the Queen of England and becomes a citizen of the United States. Prof. Bell was born in Scotland and subsequently removed to Canada, but for 15 years resided in the United States.

Gen. Weyler continues the war of extermination and destruction which, in his opinion, will end with the pacification of the island. From Govea to Tumbadero, a distance of ten miles, in Havana province, all the farms have been burned by the Spanish troops. This means a loss of \$500,000 worth of property and the misery of hundreds of families.

At Madison, Wis., the republican caucus which was scheduled for Thursday evening was held Wednesday night instead and Hon. John C. Spooner was nominated for the United States senate. No endorsement of H. C. Payne for a cabinet position was made. It is understood, however, that some action on this line will be taken by the members individually.

Commenting upon the conclusion of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain the *Elclair*, of Paris, says: "The United States and Great Britain present a generous and noble example, which deserves to be followed by the European powers." The *Soliel* expresses the opinion that the treaty was not inspired for the purposes of universal peace, but purely in the Anglo-Saxon interest.

## Forecast for Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Ohio—Generally cloudy with light snow; light easterly to southerly winds; slightly warmer on the lakes.

Kentucky—Cloudy and showers; variable winds; slightly colder in western portion.

Indiana—Cloudy, probably light snows; easterly winds shifting to northerly.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.

FLOUR—Spring fancy, \$3.00@3.25; spring family, \$2.50@2.75; spring patent, \$4.00@4.25; winter patent, \$3.75@4.00; extra, \$2.75@3.00; low grade, \$2.50@2.75; rye, northwestern, \$2.70@2.85; do city, \$2.70@2.85.

WHEAT—Sales: S. M. red, track, 85c; No. 2 red held at 93c.

CORN—Sales: Yellow ear track, 33c; mixed ear, track, 29 1/2c.

OATS—Sales: No. 2 mixed nominal, at 19c. House—Select shippers, \$3.30@3.35; select butchers, \$3.25@3.30; fair to good packers, \$3.20@3.25; fair to good light, \$3.15@3.20; common and rough, \$2.95@3.10.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, \$3.75@4.50; good to choice butchers, \$3.50@4.25; fair to medium butchers, \$3.25@3.75; common, \$2.50@3.15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Extras, \$5.00@5.75; good to choice, \$3.75@4.50; common to fair, \$3.25@3.75; good to choice, \$3.00@3.50; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, \$3.25@4.00; extra, 45c; common and large, \$3.00@3.50.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, 50c per lb.; quarter-blood clothing, 10c; medium, delaine and clothing, 12c; braid, 11c; medium combing, 13c; washed, fine merino, X to XX, 11c; medium, clothing, 12c; delaine fleece, 14c; long combing, 15c; quarter-blood and long, 12c; common coarse, 11c; sub-washed, choice, 17c; sub-washed, average, 16c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, January, 90 1/2c; No. 3 red, 89 1/2c; No. 4 red, 88 1/2c; No. 5 red, 87 1/2c; No. 6 red, 86 1/2c; No. 7 red, 85 1/2c; No. 8 red, 84 1/2c; No. 9 red, 83 1/2c; No. 10 red, 82 1/2c; No. 11 red, 81 1/2c; No. 12 red, 80 1/2c; No. 13 red, 79 1/2c; No. 14 red, 78 1/2c; No. 15 red, 77 1/2c; No. 16 red, 76 1/2c; No. 17 red, 75 1/2c; No. 18 red, 74 1/2c; No. 19 red, 73 1/2c; No. 20 red, 72 1/2c; No. 21 red, 71 1/2c; No. 22 red, 70 1/2c; No. 23 red, 69 1/2c; No. 24 red, 68 1/2c; No. 25 red, 67 1/2c; No. 26 red, 66 1/2c; No. 27 red, 65 1/2c; No. 28 red, 64 1/2c; No. 29 red, 63 1/2c; No. 30 red, 62 1/2c; No. 31 red, 61 1/2c; No. 32 red, 60 1/2c; No. 33 red, 59 1/2c; No. 34 red, 58 1/2c; No. 35 red, 57 1/2c; No. 36 red, 56 1/2c; No. 37 red, 55 1/2c; No. 38 red, 54 1/2c; No. 39 red, 53 1/2c; No. 40 red, 52 1/2c; No. 41 red, 51 1/2c; No. 42 red, 50 1/2c; No. 43 red, 49 1/2c; No. 44 red, 48 1/2c; No. 45 red, 47 1/2c; No. 46 red, 46 1/2c; No. 47 red, 45 1/2c; No. 48 red, 44 1/2c; No. 49 red, 43 1/2c; No. 50 red, 42 1/2c; No. 51 red, 41 1/2c; No. 52 red, 40 1/2c; No. 53 red, 39 1/2c; No. 54 red, 38 1/2c; No. 55 red, 37 1/2c; No. 56 red, 36 1/2c; No. 57 red, 35 1/2c; No. 58 red, 34 1/2c; No. 59 red, 33 1/2c; No. 60 red, 32 1/2c; No. 61 red, 31 1/2c; No. 62 red, 30 1/2c; No. 63 red, 29 1/2c; No. 64 red, 28 1/2c; No. 65 red, 27 1/2c; No. 66 red, 26 1/2c; No. 67 red, 25 1/2c; No. 68 red, 24 1/2c; No. 69 red, 23 1/2c; No. 70 red, 22 1/2c; No. 71 red, 21 1/2c; No. 72 red, 20 1/2c; No. 73 red, 19 1/2c; No. 74 red, 18 1/2c; No. 75 red, 17 1/2c; No. 76 red, 16 1/2c; No. 77 red, 15 1/2c; No. 78 red, 14 1/2c; No. 79 red, 13 1/2c; No. 80 red, 12 1/2c; No. 81 red, 11 1/2c; No. 82 red, 10 1/2c; No. 83 red, 9 1/2c; No. 84 red, 8 1/2c; No. 85 red, 7 1/2c; No. 86 red, 6 1/2c; No. 87 red, 5 1/2c; No. 88 red, 4 1/2c; No. 89 red, 3 1/2c; No. 90 red, 2 1/2c; No. 91 red, 1 1/2c; No. 92 red, 1/2c; No. 93 red, 1/4c; No. 94 red, 1/8c; No. 95 red, 1/16c; No. 96 red, 1/32c; No. 97 red, 1/64c; No. 98 red, 1/128c; No. 99 red, 1/256c; No. 100 red, 1/512c; No. 101 red, 1/1024c; No. 102 red, 1/2048c; No. 103 red, 1/4096c; No. 104 red, 1/8192c; No. 105 red, 1/16384c; No. 106 red, 1/32768c; No. 107 red, 1/65536c; No. 108 red, 1/131072c; No. 109 red, 1/262144c; No. 110 red, 1/524288c; No. 111 red, 1/1048576c; No. 112 red, 1/2097152c; No. 113 red, 1/4194304c; No. 114 red, 1/8388608c; No. 115 red, 1/16777216c; No. 116 red, 1/33554432c; No. 117 red, 1/67108864c; No. 118 red, 1/134217728c; No. 119 red, 1/268435456c; No. 120 red, 1/536870912c; No. 121 red, 1/1073741824c; No. 122 red, 1/2147483648c; No. 123 red, 1/4294967296c; No. 124 red, 1/8589934592c; No. 125 red, 1/17179869184c; No. 126 red, 1/34359738368c; No. 127 red, 1/68719476736c; No. 128 red, 1/137438953472c; No. 129 red, 1/274877906944c; No. 130 red, 1/549755813888c; No. 131 red, 1/1099511627776c; No. 132 red, 1/2199023255552c; No. 133 red, 1/4398046511104c; No. 134 red, 1/8796093022208c; No. 135 red, 1/17592186044416c; No. 136 red, 1/35184372088832c; No. 137 red, 1/70368744177664c; No. 138 red, 1/140737488355328c; No. 139 red, 1/281474976710656c; No. 140 red, 1/562949953421312c; No. 141 red, 1/1125899906842624c; No. 142 red, 1/2251799813685248c; No. 143 red, 1/4503599627370496c; No. 144 red, 1/9007199254740992c; No. 145 red, 1/18014398509481984c; No. 146 red, 1/36028797018963968c; No. 147 red, 1/72057594037927936c; No. 148 red, 1/144115188075855872c; No. 149 red, 1/288230376151711744c; No. 150 red, 1/576460752303423488c; No. 151 red, 1/1152921504606846976c; No. 152 red, 1/2305843009213693952c; No. 153 red, 1/4611686018427387904c; No. 154 red, 1/9223372036854775808c; No. 155 red, 1/18446744073709551616c; No. 156 red, 1/36893488147419103232c; No. 157 red, 1/73786976294838206464c; No. 158 red, 1/147573952589676412928c; No. 159 red, 1/295147905179352825856c; No. 160 red, 1/590295810358705651712c; No. 161 red, 1/1180591620717411303424c; No. 162 red, 1/2361183241434822606848c; No. 163 red, 1/4722366482869645213696c; No. 164 red, 1/9444732965739290427392c; No. 165 red, 1/18889465931478580854784c; No. 166 red, 1/37778931862957161709568c; No. 167 red, 1/75557863725914323419136c; No. 168 red, 1/151115727451828646838272c; No. 169 red, 1/302231454903657293676544c; No. 170 red, 1/604462909807314587353088c; No. 171 red, 1/1208925819614629174706176c; No. 172 red, 1/2417851639229258349412352c; No. 173 red, 1/4835703278458516698824704c; No. 174 red, 1/9671406556917033397649408c; No. 175 red, 1/19342813113834066795298816c; No. 176 red, 1/38685626227668133590597632c; No. 177 red, 1/77371252455336267181195264c; No. 178 red, 1/154742504910672534362390528c; No. 179 red, 1/309485009821345068724781056c; No. 180 red, 1/618970019642690137449562112c; No. 181 red,